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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Yesterday's Observations at the Local
Weather Bureau Office.Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 21, 1899.
Mean temperature, 42 degrees; depart-
ure from normal, plus 16 degrees; maxi-
mum temperature, 50 degrees; minimum
temperature, 26 degrees; accumulated ex-
cess of temperature since 1st of the
month, 555 degrees; accumulated defi-
ciency (inches and hundredths), trace; departure
from normal, minus 34 inches; accumu-
lated deficiency of precipitation since 1st
of the month, 30 inches.
Following is the forecast of the weather
for today and tomorrow, probably with
light local snow.
L. H. MURDOCK,
Section Director.

CALLS IT IMAGINATION.

The Tribune, which has been charac-
terized as the "organ of the legislature,"
denies that it is so, and says it is
"an organ of the people."It is all imagination, says the organ
of the boss, referring to The Herald's
demand for an investigation of the mat-
ter, the Tribune whines and says "It
imagined that we had been charging
the members of the legislature with the
possibility of their accepting bribes."If our morning contemporary's words
were not intended to create such an im-
pression there is no need of pressing
the investigation.Its apology ought to be accepted. There
is no need to interfere with its per-
formance right in the midst of its
thrilling storm act. And it says it
would have to stop the press while the
proprietor went to the legislature, any-
how. It would be too bad.The Herald suggested that P. H. Lan-
nan be summoned to tell what he means
by his insinuations about bribery. The
Tribune says that we wanted the Trib-
une brought before the bar of the
house. There seems to be no distinction
and very little difference between the
Tribune and Mr. Lannan, according to
that.But its apology ought to be accepted
and its press allowed to revolve.
Go right ahead, Mr. Lannan. Sorry
to have disturbed you.

FROM A LEGAL STANDPOINT.

In a well written exposition of the
law, Mr. R. W. Shook explains to the
readers of the Washington Post why
the house cannot refuse to seat the con-
gressman-elect from Utah.The writer is no defender of poly-
gamy, no believer in Mormonism, but
he treats the question solely from a
legal standpoint. He says:No student of constitutional law, un-
derstanding the English language, can
possibly construe the language of arti-
cle I, section 5, viz: "Each house may
determine the rules of its proceedings,
punish members for disorderly
behavior, and with the concurrence of
two-thirds, expel a member," as con-
templating or authorizing punishment
for acts not occurring during such
membership.The constitution itself specifically di-
rects that no law shall be passed cov-
ering and punishing crimes committed
prior to such passage, and it is well
understood that all rules, acts and
votes of congress must be within the
scope of constitutional authority, and
if not within such limitation, would be
declared null and void by the United
States supreme court. The conduct of
Mr. Roberts as a party to plural mar-
riages is purely a matter of public
action of the courts of Utah, and can
have no bearing as relating to his
qualifications. If otherwise legally en-
titled to membership in the house of
representatives. Unquestionably, if Mr.
Roberts has been legally elected as a
member of the house, he is entitled to
all the rights and privileges of mem-
bership, and the house is utterly powerless
to either expel him or terminate his
membership, except for acts, behavior
or conduct occurring during his mem-
bership.The clerk of the house must enroll
him as a member-elect, as provided in
the constitution, and any attempt to do
otherwise would be a flagrant violation
of his solemn duty. Mr. Roberts is
Utah's representative, and must be re-
ceived as such, regardless of his re-
ligious or political affiliations.

GOOD TIMES ARE COMING.

Owing to the distrust being created
by the persistent advertising of Utah
as the abode of an immoral set who
elect men to office because they are
"persistent lawbreakers," the develop-
ment of the state may be retarded
somewhat until "the rising storm"
blows over.As the storm-starters declare their
intention to keep the storm scene shak-
ing and their powdered reins burning
until they force a transformation, they
must know they are hindering, it may
be some time before Utah is able to do
any effective advertising of a more fa-
vorable or legitimate kind.This will necessitate redoubled activity
and enterprise on the part of the
people of the state. The attempts to
frighten outside capital away from the
state by holding up a bugaboo in front
of every one who turns his attention to
Utah makes the state all the more de-
pendent upon local capital for its de-
velopment.And while there are men, and even
newspapers, deriving sustenance from
the people and the business institutions
of the state, who show a decided dis-
position to discredit the efforts of local
enterprise, who misrepresent the im-
provements local capital is making, it
is nevertheless apparent that upon
themselves and their fellow citizens
must the coming prosperity depend.There is a wealth of possibilities in
store for the people of Utah during the
next few years, if they are wise and
watchful enough to grasp them.The booming of the mines, the in-
creasing activity on the exchange, the
marvelous extent and richness of new
discoveries, the bringing of immensemineral deposits to the markets by new
railroads and extensions of old lines,
these are bringing back good times to
the point of realization.With the great undeveloped region of
southeastern Utah coming into public
notice and the projecting of a railroad
spur from the Rio Grande to the mines
and valleys along the Grand, with an
other road being built through the
southwestern portion of the state, new
mines coming into prominence, every
few days and old ones attracting more
attention than ever, it will require re-
newed efforts on the part of storm
starters to delay the tide of prosperity
which seems to be settling in for Utah
people.A mining boom is assured, and, from
present indications, it will assume di-
mensions beyond the hopes of the most
 sanguine. The mines and the new fields
of enterprise opened up, not only in the
south and west, but in the east, in
Utah county, where soil is rich, water
plentiful, timber abundant and minerals
of every kind are found.Good times are coming to Utah, in
spite of the efforts of malcontents to
stir up strife, discredit local enterprise
and spread distrust of the people and
courts of the state.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

Over in Wyoming the people are be-
coming alarmed at the depredations of
lumber companies in the timbered dis-
tricts. It is reported that 300 men have
been cutting trees at the headwaters of
Green river, in Fremont and Sweetwa-
ter counties, and the government
agent has been called upon to investi-
gate the matter.The necessity for checking the devas-
tation of the portable sawmill is be-
coming more apparent every year. In
some parts of the country forest reser-
vations are looked upon as merely a
matter of sentiment arising from ad-
miration of woodland and poetic pity
for the trees. But it is a practical
question. It involves a great many
points upon which the future of the
state or the section may depend.It is a question as to whether people
who depend on irrigation are willing
to have the sources of streams seriously
affected; whether those of humid re-
gions are anxious to increase their dan-
ger from forest fires at certain seasons
of the year.Men may say that timber areas have
nothing to do with the springs and
streams and water supply of the coun-
try, but observation will not corroborate
their claim. Where forests are de-
stroyed, the hills become parched and
dry, the snows of winter melt at once,
the storage evaporates or melts and
runs away in a torrent. It ought to
soak into the soil and trickle through
the rocks, and gradually escape through
springs and rivulets to the canyon
where many branches make the river.It is to obviate the dangers of ear-
ning floods in the spring and blighting
droughts in the fall that forest reser-
vations should be increased, and pro-
tected and protected.There are deserts, barren moors and
beaches, and arid plains where once
the soil was rich and shaded with
dense forests; where, among the clear-
ings, the harvests were bounteous and
the earth yielded without the persua-
sion of industry, a living for men. But
they cleared and burned away the
trees. The sun beat down and burned
the tender vegetation. The soil became
parched and dry. In time the climate
changed, and with it the whole nature
of the country.European countries are now engaged
in replanting woodlands that a lack of
forethought permitted to be denuded. It
requires the expenditure of far greater
sums to accomplish this than it would
have taken years ago to have protected
the timber areas and regulated the use
of the wood and timber.Intelligent supervision and protection
of forest tracts does not mean that no
cutting of timber is to be made; but
for healthy growth requires cutting and
thinning. When forestry is better
more generally understood in the
United States, there will be fewer re-
monstrances against the depredations of
insatiable lumbermen who think
more of the present and of their own
business than they do of the future or
the effects of what they are doing.President Cleveland's policy of creat-
ing and extending forest reservations,
the manifest solicitude of the present
administration for their protection, and
the recommendation of Governor Wells
along this line, will be better ap-
preciated as the public becomes better ac-
quainted with the more than intrinsic
value of the timber areas on the water-
sheds.

DISCONTINUED IN ITALY.

Foreign dispatch indicates that a
crisis is imminent in Italy. The people
are in destitute circumstances in some
of the provinces and the mob spirit is
spreading among them again. They
are disintegrated, tax-burdened, pov-
erty-stricken and desperate.It would not be surprising to see
radical changes take place in the gov-
ernment of Italy. Either that or a re-
volution. Unless reforms are inaugurated
an outbreak is sure to come. The
rumbling was heard last summer in the
bread riots. It has never ceased. The
brief given was only temporary. An-
other supply of bread will hardly suf-
fice. It is the burden of ruinous tax-
ation from which Italy is suffering. The
nation has been falling into decay. The
characteristic indifference of the Latins
to the future permits abuses to grow
up among them until they are too pow-
erful to suppress. Then it requires a
revolution to bring about reform. They
are not alert like the Anglo-Saxons.
They are active in revenge, not in re-
form; they brood over wrongs with
neglecting their rights; they gaze back
with dreamy eyes over the past, in-
stead of looking to the future with
hope and purpose in their steadfast
look. It is the failing of all the Latin
peoples. Some say it is a fault. But it
is their nature as a race.The Italian people have been wretch-
edly misgoverned. The masses have
been ground into the dust by the de-
mands of official extortion. When taxes
are levied and used for the good of
those who pay them no one has any
right to complain. When taxes are
taken for the benefit of a few who are
vested with the power to collect and
use them, when they embroil, rather
than benefit the people, then taxation
becomes robbery.Exposures of royal extravagance and
official corruption are the pictures
which the people view upon one side,
while upon the other they see the
squalor, and the debt, and the suffer-
ing, and the beggary to which the
masses are reduced.

Italy has tried to be a power, a mil-

itary power. Like quibotic Spain, whose
rudderless sailing has come at last, Italy
has failed to note that the days of
knights and errantry are over; that the
modern world only fights for com-
mercial supremacy; that the nation which
maintains a large army and navy for
no other purpose than to say it has
them, only to make a military showing,
as it were, is too visionary for this
practical age.Italy has too much capital invested in
enterprises from which no returns are
derivable. Its immense public debt, to
pay interest on which alone makes the
people groan, was contracted by the
maintenance of the largest standing
army existent in proportion to the
population and resources of the coun-
try supporting it.With a population of about 25,000,000
people, tens of thousands of whom are
indigent, Italy maintains a standing
army of 250,000 and a very large and
exceedingly expensive navy. The pro-
ductive limitations of Italy make this
burden greater than it would seem to a
more energetic people or a land of
greater and more diversified interests.For Italy supplies many luxuries and
but few necessities. It is a market
for the rich, but not for the world;
and the rich must have necessities
too. The people are becoming more
dependent, year by year, upon foreign
fields for food supplies. No wonder
the public debt of Italy is six times
greater per capita than that of the
United States.It is the burden, the arrangement of the
high born, the despair of the common
herd in Italy, that threatens the gov-
ernment. The gulf between the offi-
cials and the masses has kept on deep-
ening and widening. Only a marked
avenue of Rome has been kept down re-
bellion in the hearts of many. Nothing
will drive it from the minds of others.
It is sure to come. No alliance of
Latin powers can stay it. Only a radical
reform can prevent the outbreak.
The question arises, hasn't Italy gone
too far to restore confidence and pros-
perity to her people?

THUMB IDENTIFICATION.

The coming of "Pudd'nhead Wilson"
recalls the curious theory of identi-
fication by thumb-marks which Mark
Twain took to develop in his
story. At the time it was introduced
to the public, although it had been
maintained by individuals before, it
was regarded as a somewhat interest-
ing freak of an author's fancy. But
the idea has gained in favor until it is
believed by many leading detectives
and police departments to be one of the
surest means of identifying criminals.It has become a prominent feature
of the French system, although evolved
from the idea that each human being
has a distinct physical identity, that
no two people are alike in any respect,
however nearly they may resemble
each other, and the thumb-marks are
used merely for convenience. The
French are great people to adopt the
suggestions of scientific bodies, and
their investigation of this phenomenon
began with finding such difference in
vegetable life.Bertillon, the originator of the French
theory, discovered that two leaves,
carefully selected and exactly alike to
the naked eye, are, in fact, entirely
dissimilar, as the microscope will show.
Having made this discovery, he began
experimenting with men. Among the
120,000 he examined he found nothing
to shake his theory, which was only
made public within the last few years.While the thumb-mark is not utilized
in all countries where the Bertillon
system is in vogue, its efficacy and ac-
curacy is nevertheless undisputed. Men-
suration and description are the two
essential features of this plan of iden-
tification which has been adopted in
France, Germany, Russia, Italy, some
South American countries, and in some
of the states of this republic.The whole theory is in line with that
expounded by the Pike county lawyer,
whose investigations, while accurate as
those of the Frenchman, were confined
to the singularity of the thumb.

HUNTINGTON'S SCHEME.

The San Francisco Examiner an-
nounces the departure of H. E. Hun-
tington for New York, saying that "he
took with him complete data of the
preliminary survey which the Southern
Pacific company has made in southern
Utah and Nevada and on parts of the
Mohave desert in this state," meaningThis gigantic monopoly which has
been crashing competition and life out
of California, is trying to protect the
construction of rival lines, and luring
newspapers and legislators, it is said,
to aid it in this work.The Examiner's story caused consid-
erable comment among railroad men
of the coast and the impression among
the officials of the various overland
lines is that Huntington's scheme is to
block the progress of the Utah & Pa-
cific south from Frisco in Utah to Bar-
stow in the state, and incidentally get
a line into the rich coal fields of south-
ern Utah.Most people of California, as well as
of Utah, are fully aware of the efforts
C. P. Huntington is making "to block
the Utah & Pacific at the eastern Ne-
vada state line, near the Meadow val-
ley country," says the Examiner. He is
also trying to prevent the Union Pa-
cific from acquiring the Short Line
and extending its system to the coast
via Portland. Collis thinks the Pacific
coast belongs to him. Unless something
is done soon to break the back of his
monopoly the troubles of California
will extend to all the states of the
western slope.Old Matsafra of Samoa, although a
rebel, has proved himself a hero. His
reign as king of the islands was one
of the most peaceful and prosperous
they have ever known. In the middle
of a war he has gone to the rescue of
shipwrecked enemies, exposing his own
life to save them. He may be nasty;
he may be a savage; he is only a South
Sea islander. But, in point of many
qualities, leadership and independence,
he is an example the Tribune hiring
wood do well to emulate. Matsafra
may be "nasty" in his native ways, but
in his thoughts and language no one be-
lieves for a moment that he can ap-
proach in genuine nobleness the por-
trayed Jester of King Lannan's court.Mr. C. R. Sessions of Bountiful has
addressed to The Herald, criticizing the
position taken by Governor Wells in
his forestry recommendations to the
legislature. No new argument is ad-
vanced over what appeared in his for-
mer communication, but Mr. Sessionsinsists that the governor and the ma-
jority of the legislature are not qual-
ified by the experience of occupation to
handle such questions as the banking
of laws. He says that "the class of men
usually elected to such positions are
bankers, lawyers and merchants, who
might do for making laws for their kind
of business, such as banking and mer-
chandising, but to enact laws that are
most needed by the farmer, mechanic
and laborer, men who frequent the can-
yons and know the mountains are
needed."But a careful study of the leg-
islation of the members of the legisla-
ture will reveal a goodly proportion of
farmers, stockmen and others who
have passed their years in manual
labor.The Rawlins amendment to the In-
dian bill appropriating the waters of
the Utah reservation for "useful pur-
poses," provides that they shall be sub-
ject at all times to the paramount right
of the Indians to the reservation to "so
much of the waters as they may have
appropriated, or may hereafter be ap-
propriated, and used and needed by them
for agricultural and culinary purposes."The right is granted by the amend-
ment for the construction and mainte-
nance of all necessary dams, ditches and
canals on or through reservation for
the purpose of diverting and appro-
priating the Utah waters.Speaking of "mental delirium trem-
ens," that an affliction from which
our forefathers were immune. It
might have fits, or frothing at the
mouth, or a great pain under its broad
expanse of belt, or Penrosia, or He-
berphobia; in fact, it seems to suffer
constantly from a complication of
these disorders. But "mental delirium
tremens" never. That implies men-
tality."It imagined that we had been charg-
ing the members of the legislature
with the possibility of their accepting
bribes, and wanted the press stopped
and the Tribune brought before the bar
of the house. Queer how its mind, in
its delirium, runs to a bar." So says
the Tribune. When one thinks of the
Tribune outfit he naturally thinks of a
bar.The Mount Pleasant Pyramid recom-
mends that larger numbers of
pupils of the public schools,
when convenient, should visit
the state legislature. While ap-
parently offering the suggestion in
good faith, the Pyramid winds up with
this rather questionable remark: "As
an object lesson such an experience
would be very valuable to the pupils."The Utah County Democrat says:
"Keep your eye on the Democrat."
Does this mean while engaged in read-
ing it or should one go round looking at
it from the corner of his eye while en-
gaged in other useful avocations?In the opinion of the Payson Globe-
Header, Eagan's denial covered with
camp latrine would have been easier
to force down the throat of General
Miles than the purged threat that Eagan
furnished the soldiers."Got 'em again," says a foreman con-
temporary. Then it would better take
another dose of ginger.

WOMAN SOLD AT AUCTION.

And This Happened In An Enlight-
ened Pennsylvania Township.
(Byronian Post Standard.)An unfortunate woman, poor, her
uselessness gone, her friends driven
from her by her peculiarities incident
to old age, has just been sold at auc-
tion to the lowest bidder, and water-
sealer of the poor of Lackawanna town-
ship, Pike county.Despite her age, however, her mind is
clear and she started the auctioneer
by bidding in her own defense.The woman who was put on the block
was Mrs. Elmina Quick. She is 77 years
old and has resided nearly the whole of
her life in Lackawanna township.Her sale at auction was in pursuance
of a custom which has long prevailed
in that township.It has become customary with the var-
ious poormasters to sell the poor of the
township each year to the lowest bid-
der in preference to being annoyed
with the care themselves, and about
the beginning of the year a large as-
sembly of the township is held, and
with the glazing headline: "A Woman
for Sale," can be seen posted about the
township, and a few men, a man
to become dependent upon the charity
of the township.The successful bidder, in addition to
receiving a small allowance each week
from the poor authorities for the main-
tenance of the poor, and a small sum
to have much work done about the house
by the unfortunate.The woman, it is asserted, has long
been suffering from old age, and her
mind has long been at work to de-
velop some scheme whereby she might
ward off the plans of the poormaster
and bidder at her sale, and at last
she has been successful.When the bidders assembled at War-
ren K. Rutan's hotel at Rowland sta-
tion, over the Erie road, and the auc-
tioneer, a former Pike county com-
missioner, and Warren Rutan, who also
acted as auctioneer, took the floor and
began the bidding, the woman was
"sold to the lowest bidder for keep for
the year."The room was crowded, and many
specials clamored for admission to the
little hotel.The bidding started at \$4 a week and
was very spirited.The auctioneer were about to knock
down the woman to a bidder who had
bid for \$10 a week for board, clothing,
medical attendance, etc., when Mrs.
Quick, who had been a silent listener
to the proceedings, arose from her chair
and in a quiet tone said:"I will bid \$5 a month. I will have no
trouble to maintain myself on that
amount."This turn in the proceeding was
wholly unanticipated and created great
surprise. How was the aged wom-
an to live on 16 cents a day?No one seemed willing to give below
Mrs. Quick's bid, and the auctioneer
saw no alternative but to sell the wom-
an to herself, and the papers were
accordingly drawn up.Mrs. Quick is a widow and has three
sons and a daughter, but none seems
willing to care or provide for her, and
she drifts about as a pauper on the
township.The annual sale of the poor each year
at public auction has no sanction in
law in Pennsylvania, and it is only in
Lackawanna township that the practice
is adhered to.Choir Boys Wore Black Vestments.
(Chicago Tribune.)A vested choir of thirty boys and
girls attracted a large congregation to
the first Methodist Episcopal church
Sunday night. The congregation in the
church was certainly a new one when
the doors opened and admitted the long
line of children clad in black, who sang
the hymns in a most impressive man-
ner. The vestments were of black, and
the girls wore black dresses. Instead
of white, the girls are clad in black
garments, this color being re-
served as more in keeping with the
traditions of Methodism.

IT'S THE BANK'S SAFEGUARD.

A Committee of Three Has Ruined
the Burglars' Trade.
(Washington Star.)Never before in the history of Amer-
ica were there so few crimes against
banks as during the year just passed.
So it may be that the new science of
banking precaution and prevention, of
staying criminals and guarding
against them individually after a crime
has been committed, has proved a suc-
cess. Experience has proved a hard
master to bank men. They have
learned that bolts and bars, steel vaults
and guards were only one side of the
question. Nor, they finally discovered,
did expert detective work after a crime
commitment solve the problem.
Something more far-reaching in addition
to all these, was necessary. Then it
was that the banking science of pre-
venting crime arose, a system that is
the most complete evolved, that has
not its counterpart.It is, in brief, a system of terroriza-
tion, and severe bank officials meet-
ing in conference have sent out mes-
sages that, through trusted men of a certain
detective agency, have at last come
directly to the ears of noted criminals.
These messages read as follows: "We
are now in the city. It is not one bank
that will be against you, but hundreds
of combined banks, with a capital of
hundreds of millions. No money will
be spared to bring you to justice."Nearly 90 per cent of the banks of the
country are members of the American
Bankers' association, the strongest of
the great financial institutions in the
city as well as innumerable country
banks belonging to it. The association,
founded over twenty years old, did not
start on this system of precaution until
1883.It is fire against fire, diamond cut
diamond, and the armed and equipped
men have won. The association has a
committee of three—the protective com-
mittee. No one save the president, the
secretary and the treasurer knows of
whom this committee consists. The
banks themselves only know that these
men are eminent bankers, all of New
York and the most successful in the
country. This secret trio is what the bank
thieves of America have to contend against.
A trio trio it is to fight against. The
three can draw upon a treasury for
unlimited funds; their methods are
always endorsed. Not for one moment
should it be supposed, however, that
they ever show outside of their
committee room. They have de-
vised a better system than that.At a high retainer the Pinkertons and
other cohorts have been engaged to try
out and report. The protective com-
mittee is in constant communication with
the chiefs of this detective bureau.
Through them it has collected detailed
reports about every crook in America.
It knows the whereabouts of each. It
can warn with pointed remarks any
criminal at almost a hour's notice.
From the highest to the lowest there
is thus what is practically a secret
network of communication. These un-
known bankers, with the shrewdest
crooks. A thief is set to warn a
thief—a better, a cheaper plan than
to catch him after he has sinned, so
secret are the plans of these detec-
tives. And again and again, in never-
ending iteration, the message given
above is sent out. In crookland all this
is understood, and crooks and bur-
glars are warned to have a care for
bank displaying a little aluminum sign
above its teller's cage, "Member of
American Bankers' Association."Such is the new science of bank pro-
tection. The banks keep their bolts and
bars and their vaults as tight as ever,
but they find their secret means
in scaring prospective criminals off. As
a well-known bank official of New York
said to the writer the other day, with
a twinkle in his eye: "If you want to
rob a bank, the safest and best way to-
day is to get elected president of it.""Seriously," went on the official, "there
is more danger from the inside than from
the outside now. The vaults of the New
York banks, at least, are absolutely
unbreakable, and no thief should
get inside he would not find much to
steal. The main danger to a bank, now
that this protective system is in opera-
tion, is from persons who come in with
it. People who are properly introduced
and who seem to be honest, but are,
nevertheless, swindlers. Of course,
these swindlers are not crooks, and
they are not dangerous. They are the
most dangerous; the swindlers from
outside are petty and little more than a
nuisance."The Pinkerton expert who has had
these matters in charge for the Amer-
ican Bankers' association ever since
the protective system was started,
Mr. Dougherty of the New York office,
a Sherlock Holmes of real life, has
some interesting things to tell of the
work."We now issue bulletins," he said.
"The second was printed early in De-
cember—for the confidential use of
members of the association. I make
these up myself. They contain the
latest pictures of noted criminals yet
undetected, specimens of forgeries and
other valuable information for the use
of new members and of new bank officials
of country banks—such as having good
spring locks for all doors and having
a bright light in the bank all night,
especially a light in the vaults, and
clearly all the interior and the front of
the safe. This bulletin gives much val-
uable information concerning criminals
and other matters that banks could
not get otherwise.""We keep track of all bank crim-
inals," said Mr. Dougherty, "and should
any robbery occur, we are on the
spot immediately. The officials of the
bank attacked will have a full report to New
York at once. We often hunt criminals
for months.""Do you keep a surveillance over em-
ployees?""Not unless we are requested to, in
special cases. All bank employees are
heavily bonded now, and the men are
not followed up unless it seems neces-
sary."Captain George McCluskey, chief of
the detective bureau of the police force
of New York, said that there was noth-
ing new as regards the work in
banking circles. "In all the large
cities," he said, "New York in particu-
lar, detectives are detailed for the
financial districts, and each street man
down to Wall street each day. These
men have a 'roving commission,' and
are under the direction of a sergeant.
The street men are not crooks, and
experienced officers, but a few are new
men who are more likely to know the
young criminals and their tricks.""New York is free from bank bur-
glaries," said the captain. "The last was
the Manhattan bank robbery in 1878,
when the thieves got away with \$2,784,
400. With the modern safes and vaults
the banks are safe." He testified as to
the efficiency of the American Bankers'
association's protective policy, and the
efficiency of its detective work.Much might be told regarding the
preparability of the modern vaults. A
vault could hardly be written upon
it. Skillful as burglars are, not one of
them has succeeded in "cracking"
vaults of the newest pattern. Given the
skill, the tools, the explosives, watch-
men bribed and conveniently out of
sight, it would yet be impossible (this